

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 21, 1860

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LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal
Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business
confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attend-
ed to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the branch
bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-41.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street,
Jan. 3, 1859-41.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856-41]

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 22, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 22, 1853.

GEO. C. BAIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
A. N. D.—

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Lexington, Oct. 25, 1858-1859.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Dis-
trict, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining com-
munity. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1858-1859.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation
of claims in central Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. [April 9, 1858-1859.]

DENTAL SURGERY.
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Mansion House.
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-50.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Offices on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Hartan.

REFEE TO
Hon. J. C. CRITTENDEN,
Gov. L. W. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MANSARAS, & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. T. TURNER, Louisville, Ky.

July 23, 1858-1859.

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fort and vicinity, that he has commenced the busi-
ness of

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on Main street, in the room lately occupied by Dr.
Price as an office, directly opposite to Gray & Todd, on
Main street.

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Miscellaneous Books, low prices. Paper of
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April 1, 1858-1859.

CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on Saint Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in copartnership in all the Courts
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Chicago Journal.

The Typhoid in the House, and out of it.

We hold our strength—the strongest of us—by every frail tenure. We talk about the belligerent of withered leaves to the shivering stem, but the anchorage they have, is as twisted cables, compared with our grasp upon that thing we love so well—physical strength.

Let a few hot breaths of fever's smooch creep along the red river of life—let them call it Typhoid, and let it burn with its low, dull, unquenchable flame, day after day, night after night, never submitting, and where is your strong man?—A horizontal, helpless creature, whose energy, whose "natural force," whose *every* thing has gone for fuel; and for once in his life he is like Caesar, calling to somebody, if not to Titinius, "give me some drink!"

Moving a burning foot here and there in the spacious bed, for a cool place, but the bed an Egyptian oven; spreading out the glowing palms to the air, but the air sultry as brazen August; tossing impatiently from side to side, and thrusting away the hot pillows from the burning brow. And there are so many hours till morning, and so many days till the fever will go out of itself.

What luxury does Wealth procure from far, like that cool water applied by a cool hand, on the palms, on the breast, on the face, on the parched lips, on the brow, in blessed baptism.

And then what thoughts one has of ice cold streams in sunless valleys, where December's drizzling linger into the bosom of June. Of keen, sharp winds blowing out at the open windows of the North. Of long inspirations from the frosty goblet of the winter heaven. Of a pane of glass feathered with pines of silvery ice, wherein one can lay his spread hands and be happy. Of a pleasant ride with Dr. Kane in the Arctic, and thermometers down, down in the Antarctic.

And how we thought, and sighed for the old days, when on summer afternoons, reclined on the cool mossy bank, the cold waters from the spring under the rock rippled over our bare feet, and the cool breaths of air played round the brow, and lifted the hair with its damp fingers.

Sometimes we grew dreary; now we heard the snow sit in delicious music around the windows, and we played in the little white drifts that came in under the door; we were amid groves of frozen lemons, and how blessed was the clime and blessed were we!

But the waking came, and we were panting in the desert still and the cool hand was passing over our brow, and the clock, in the next room, ticked like great sledge hammers, as if it were shaping the hot minutes whirled red and rustling from the furnace fire.

At last the fever began to burn low, and on the fourteenth day it went out, like a dull candle. There was no more tossing to and fro; no more seeking for cool places, but a languor, a weariness, a falling off to sleep. The hands are thin, but how heavy they have grown, and we lie and wait for new strength. And how it lingers by the way. To-morrow we shall rise, and the next day we shall do this or that; but to-morrow has gone, and the next day has followed it, and we yet press the pillow. By and by a little strength; we are bolstered up; it is a great day; we are certainly well again. To-morrow we are going on a journey: from the bed to that cozy chair just there before the fire. To-morrow comes and we set forth. Oh! we can walk—of course we can—and we plant our feet—a little more slowly, indeed, than we had calculated on the carpet. That is capital; that is being somebody again. We shake off the aching arm, and take a step. Like a squirrel in a wheel, we have set the room a-going; we will look into it in a day or two; and we are fain to sit down upon the bed's edge, confessing that we are just a little weak yet. We grow humbler and conclude to defer the journey awhile; to rest a trifle before we set out, and with a good deal of aid, we are seated in the chair, and looking out at a window upon the pleasantest sight we have seen in a twelve months—the gray, flowerless November prairie. Heavy clouds let down their shadows upon the foreground, but away there, as far as we could see, the sun was shining so gloriously, so like heaven, so like life, and we felt stronger as we exulted in its strength, that could master a November day, and light up the withered grass as if the golden Paonius had been over it forever. And so we crept out, as it were out, as it were, feebly as a young child, on the bosom of Nature, that never seemed so dear to us before; although it was cold and gray, yet so full of sleeping life and strength, that shall burst out by and by, with the falling of spring rains and the songs of new birds; crept out from the dim room with its eternal corners, and its feverish air, and its heavy smell of drugs, and its numberless vials with Latin abominations; crept out from amid the whispered utterances and the muffed steps, and the low talk about you in the other room you cannot quite catch, where everything is strong and free and outspoken.

But an unwearied friend admonishing us, we creep back again, and retrace our uncertain steps to the pillow, there to wait for more strength and greater things to morrow. We will walk alone; we will be clothed, as we are in our right mind; we will be a man again; we will go to town in the cars; we will put in our wonted woe.

But time still puts us off, as if it were a child; there is something not quite right with our locomotion; something obstinate about the joints; "the silver cord" needs a little tightening, and we must e'en wait until the repairs are completed.

There is a luxury in getting well, that cannot be told. To feel daily a slight accession of strength; a little stronger in the fingers, a little stronger in the feet; a step farther from the bed; an hour longer from the pillow; and all the while a little treasurable joy, and a little treasuredlessness of fear. It is to the frame something like the coming of Spring to Nature, when we are not quite sure it has done snowing; not quite sure there is not a narrow breadth of Winter—"relaps," you know—but between us and the full blossom, fearing lest the Snowdrop and the Crocus should close their opening leaves "and be a bud again!" There is an indescribable feeling of new life tingling in the veins, as though this machinery of ours were just in process of making, and only just now set a going. Nature is full of compensations, and this "getting well" is not the least of them.

There is something a good deal humbling about being sick. If anybody has indulged the pleasant fancy that he is essential to the diurnal motion of the Planet, let him shut himself up, and be sick for a month or two. The world will learn in half a day to move on pretty well without him, and in eight and forty hours may have forgotten him altogether. He will find that he has disappeared from all mundane reckoning, even as a cypher upon a slate, beneath the wretched finger of the schoolboy. The little place he filled even as a drop of rain, is occupied by another, and unless he has rocked something into immortality upon his breast, that shall speak for him when he is dumb, and live for him when he is dead, why then we ask,

Where are the thuds that sang.
A hundred years ago?

Ah! to be the author of that Something, were worth ten years of mortal life.

A WHITE MAIDEN WEDS AN INDIAN LOVER.—A young lady who had lived for a number of years in the family of the Rev. J. B. Denham, Missionary among the Osowanda Indians, as an adopted daughter, recently married a copper colored lover, greatly to her parents displeasure.

A dastardly attempt was made on Friday night last to set fire to the new Methodist church building. A barrel was filled with shavings and placed in close proximity to the wood-work of the building and fired; the shavings being tightly packed failed to ignite, which prevented a calamity.—Paris Flag.

XXXVith Congress—First Session. Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

SENATE.—Two messages were received from the President.

Senator King presented a petition in favor of a uniform bankrupt law; also the petition of Jas. N. Wy'e and 105 others in favor of the Home-stead Bill.

Mr. Lane introduced a resolution providing that the Committee on Public Lands enquire into the expediency of making the 46th parallel as the boundary between Oregon and Washington. Adopted.

The House bill authorizing the publishers to print on their papers the date when subscription expires, was taken up.

Mr. Yulee reported an additional section, to the effect that the drop letters delivered in the large cities by carriers, be charged one cent postage instead of two as heretofore, which was adopted, and the bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson a resolution asking the President for information as to the Mountain Meadow massacre was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mason a resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of State for information as to the proposed diplomatic mission from Japan.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to extend the rights of pre-emption over the unsubmerged lands in Iowa.

Mr. Chandler moved to make the St. Clair flats bill the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock. Lost—yeas 23, nays 29.

The Homestead bill was taken up and Mr. Nicholson spoke in favor of the passage of the Senate bill, after which the bill was postponed till Wednesday.

The bill declaratory of the acts of carrying into effect the 9th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain was taken up and a lengthy report made.

The bill provides for the payment of the interest awarded by the U. S. Judges in East Florida as part of the satisfaction stipulated in the acts of 1833 and 1834.

Mr. Toombs said the principal had been paid, but the Secretary of the Treasury refused the interest. The question was, should the interest be paid. He contended that it should be. It was the practice of all nations in such cases to pay interest under treaties. He cited numerous cases and opinions.

Mr. Mallory spoke in favor of the claim and gave a history of its origin. He urged the payment of the interest as just and equitable.—Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Morill, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes or to authorize a loan regulating and increasing the duties on imports and for other purposes.

Mr. Sherman, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriation for the necessary executive and judicial expenses of the government for the next fiscal year.

The committee on Commerce reported a bill making appropriations for the lighthouse establishment.

Mr. Haskin, from the committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill repealing the act for fortifications at Willett's Point.

Mr. Etheridge, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for the payment of degradations committed by the whites on the Shawnees of Kansas.

Mr. Scott, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the examination of the claims occasioned by the Indian degradations in New Mexico.

The above named bills were referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House acted on several amendments to the rules heretofore reserved for separate votes, and one was adopted empowering the Clerk to preserve order and decorum pending the election of Speaker.

Mr. Reagan moved to refer the Military Academy bill as returned from the Senate, with an amendment authorizing the calling out of a regiment of volunteers, to the Military committee, and spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cox made a speech in favor of affording material support to the Juarez Government of Mexico, saying there is an international law which would justify us in suppressing such a government as there is under Miramon at the capital.

Mr. Reagan said he wanted the people of Texas protected. Let those of Mexico protect themselves.

Pending the question to refer the subject to the Military committee the House adjourned.

Let it be remembered, that L. Q. C. Lamar, Reuben Davis, Wm. Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton and John J. McRae, Democratic members of Congress from this State voted for McClelland, a Douglas man, for Speaker, notwithstanding the Douglas doctrine has been denounced over and over again by the Democratic party of Mississipi as worse than Black Republicanism!

(Vicksburg Whig.)

Let it be remembered, that as long ago as Nov. 1858, Prentice of the Louisville Journal, suggested that the less the Democracy then said about Douglas, the less of their own words they would have to eat in 1860. And the above *overt act* is simply the prelude to the *covert act* to transpire in November next.

The powers of delegation is as marvellously developed in the Democratic, as it is in the Moccasin family, and any one of these can swallow another of the same size.

And let it be further remembered, that the late Senator, John C. Calhoun, the leading proslavery and secession champion, and at the same time an intellectual giant said of this Democratic party, that is applying for letters of administration upon the institutions of the South—that it was held together by the cohesiveness of public plunder—the same power that holds the party of the highway robbers—and that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was worse than the Wilmot Proviso.

And let it be remembered that McClelland is a Squatter Sovereignty Democrat, and is also a warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for President, in speaking of whom, Jeff. Davis, O. R. Singleton and L. Q. C. Lamar, all said, he was as bad as Lincoln, who is a Black Republican.

And finally, let it be remembered, that John J. McRae, in a speech delivered in Congress, on 13th and 14th of December, 1859, said: "I have this denial to make in the first instance for the Democratic party; that party is not a pro-slavery party, nor is it aggressive upon any section of the Union. I deny it is a pro-slavery party." The Presidential election is coming on this year, and John sees a hard struggle ahead.—American Banner, Yazoo City, Miss.

OUR BRETHREN ARE ALREADY IN THE FIELD—WHY STAND WE HERE IDLE?—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Union meetings in Clarendon and Atala, that the Union ball is in motion. One of the members of the Central Committee at Jackson, has written us asking if Yazoo and Holmes will not send up delegations to the State Convention which is to meet in Jackson on Monday the 23rd day of April.—What say the good people of Yazoo? We gave a UNION majority in 1851 second only to Tishomingo. Is the UNION less dear to our people now than then? We believe not. Let us send then delegates to Jackson, and let us show that the old banner county of Yazoo is resolved to keep step with the music of the UNION.—Yazoo, (Miss.) American Banner.

SALE OF FINE HORSES.—On the 1st day of this month, Mr. Geo. R. Dunlap sold at public sale his fine Messenger mare, Helen Mar, for \$600, and three of her colts as follows: A 3 year old stallion, Richelieu, by Membrino Chief for \$350; a 2 year old filly, by Membrino Chief for \$245. The mare has borne off several premiums, and the stallion was the first winner of a premium over the get of Membrino Chief at H. Jas. B. Clay's exhibition.—Lex. Obs. & Rep.

"I feel for your situation"—as the probe said to the bullet.

Nature Opposing the Progress of Man.

The following passage, from Mr. Buckle's History of Civilization, indicates in glowing colors the obstacles which the prodigality of Nature may oppose to the progress of man:

Brazil, which is nearly as large as the whole of Europe, is covered with a vegetation of incredible profusion. Indeed, so rank and luxuriant is the growth, that nature seems to riot in the very wantonness of power. A great part of this immense country is filled with dense and tangled forests whose noble trees, blossoming in unrivaled beauty, and exquisite with a thousand hues, throw out their produce in endless prodigality. On their summits are perched birds of gorgeous plumage, which nest in their dark and lofty recesses. Below, their base and trunks are crowned with brushwood, creeping plants, innumerable parasites, all swarming with life. There, too, are myriads of insects of every variety; reptiles of strange and singular form, serpents and lizards, spotted with beauty; all of which find means of existence in this vast workshop and repository of nature.—And, that nothing may be wanting to this land of marvels, the forests are skirted by enormous meadows, which, reeking with heat and moisture, supply nourishment to countless herds of wild cattle, that browse and fatten on the herbage; while the adjoining plains, rich in another form of life, are the chosen abode of the subtlest and most ferocious animals, which prey on each other, but which almost seem no human power can hope to extirpate.

But amid this pomp and splendor of Nature, no place is left for man. He is reduced to insignificance by the majesty with which he is surrounded. The forces that oppose him are so formidable, that he has never been able to make head against them, never able to rally against their accumulated pressure. The whole of Brazil, notwithstanding its immense apparent advantages, has always remained entirely uncivilized; its inhabitants wandering savages, incomptable to resist those obstacles which the very bounty of Nature had put in their way. In their country, the physical causes are so active, and do their work on a scale of such unrivaled magnitude, that it has hitherto been found impossible to escape from the effects of their united action. The progress of agriculture is stopped by impenetrable forests, and the harvests are destroyed by innumerable insects. The mountains are too high to scale, the rivers too wide to bridge; every effort contrived to repress the human mind, and keep back its rising ambition. It is thus that the energies of nature have hampered the spirit of man, and the mind cowed by the one great struggle, has not only been unable to advance, but, without foreign aid, it would undoubtedly have receded. Brazil, the country where, of all others, physical resources are most powerful, where both vegetables and animals are most abundant, where the soil is watered by the most nobly flowing rivers, and the coaststeddied by the finest harbors—this immense territory, which is more than twelve times the size of France, contains a population not exceeding six millions of people. Professor Ansted adds to this testimony to the effect that the native Indians seem irredeemable, pale, and sunk in most wretched barbarism; and that there appears no prospect whatever of any improvement in the district, since man can find no spot on which to commence its operations.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

A gentleman just from Washington says that the feeling of the Democratic Committee strongly favors having the National Democratic Convention meet at Baltimore as it appears to be impossible for the large masses of people likely to attend to get accommodations at Charleston, even at the most expensive prices. Prominent citizens offer to furnish the Maryland Institute, and several other large halls, for the committee rooms, delegations, &c., free of cost, and all the hotels and eating houses have made a pledge to make no advance in rates. The citizens also, without distinction of party, will throw open their doors for the accommodation of the vast crowd.

Mr. Reagan moved to refer the Military Academy bill as returned from the Senate, with an amendment authorizing the calling out of a regiment of volunteers, to the Military committee, and spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cox made a speech in favor of affording material support to the Juarez Government of Mexico, saying there is an international law which would justify us in suppressing such a government as there is under Miramon at the capital.

Mr. Reagan said he wanted the people of Texas protected. Let those of Mexico protect themselves.

Pending the question to refer the subject to the Military committee the House adjourned.

And let it be further remembered, that the late Senator, John C. Calhoun, the leading proslavery and secession champion, and at the same time an intellectual giant said of this Democratic party, that is applying for letters of administration upon the institutions of the South—that it was held together by the cohesiveness of public plunder—the same power that holds the party of the highway robbers—and that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was worse than the Wilmot Proviso.

And let it be remembered that McClelland is a Squatter Sovereignty Democrat, and is also a warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for President, in speaking of whom, Jeff. Davis, O. R. Singleton and L. Q. C. Lamar, all said, he was as bad as Lincoln, who is a Black Republican.

And finally, let it be remembered, that John J. McRae, in a speech delivered in Congress, on 13th and 14th of December, 1859, said: "I have this denial to make in the first instance for the Democratic party; that party is not a pro-slavery party, nor is it aggressive upon any section of the Union. I deny it is a pro-slavery party." The Presidential election is coming on this year, and John sees a hard struggle ahead.—American Banner, Yazoo City, Miss.

WHEN TO BEGIN.—"That you may find success," said Rev. Charles Brooks, in an address to boys, "let me tell you how to proceed: To-night begin your great plan of life. You have but one life to live, and it is immeasurably important that you do not make a mistake. To-night begin carefully. Fix your eye on the fourteth year of your age and then say to yourself: At the age of forty I will be a temperate man; I will be an industrious man; an economical man; a benevolent man; a well-read man; a religious man; and a useful man—I will be such an one; I resolve, and will stand to it. My young friends, let this resolution be firm as adamant; let it stand like the oak which cannot be windshaken."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

Look Out Delinquents!

We are informed that at the adjourned meeting of the court of claims on yesterday, a majority of the Justices in attendance directed the county clerk to publish in hand bill form the names of all those in the county who have failed to pay their county levy for the year 1859. These hand bills are to be circulated throughout the county, to be stuck up at every public place, so that the people may see who are those that have not paid their county taxes. This is a new proceeding in the history of Franklin county, and no doubt will cause much talk. We do not doubt that there are many who could if they would pay their county levy, but on the other hand there are very many who are really too poor to pay even that small sum. Is it right to intermingle the worthy and unworthy, and proclaim an honest man over all the country because he is too poor to pay his taxes? Is their poverty to be the means of disgracing them amongst their fellow-men? We say disgracing them, because the effect of these hand bills will only be to mortify and wound many men who are amongst our best citizens, and to advertise their poverty far and wide. We cannot but regard this movement of the Justices as injudicious and highly censurable.

As the matter has already occasioned some discussion, we give for the benefit of those concerned the vote on the above proposition:

FOR THE HAND-BILLS.—Squires Crockett, Farmer, Chinn, Pindexter, and Bailey.

AGAINST THE HAND-BILLS.—Squires Gay, Morris, Bratton, and Reddish.

BEDBUGS NO DEFENSE IN AN ACTION FOR RENT.

In a suit for six months rent, tried in Brooklyn, New York, last week, the defense of uninhabitability, on account of pre-occupation by a legion of bedbugs, was set up. The defendant is a lady eighty-six years of age. The report from which we take this account calls her an "old lady," the reporter supposing probably that the high figure of "eighty-six" would not be sufficiently indicative of the length of time she had inhabited this "mundane sphere." The defendant admitted having taken the house for one year, but says she had to move out of the house again in ten days after she took possession of it, because the place was untenanted from the hosts of bedbugs with which it was infested, but which were not visible when she hired the house. She said they got into and upon the food of defendant's family, and on the persons of the family and visitors, and ate and bit their persons so that it was impossible to sleep or eat; and that said bugs were a nuisance, and rendered the house uninhabitable, unhealthy, and unsafe; and that "plaintiff" having known that the house was infested and beleaguered and rendered unsafe by this blood-thirsty legion, let the premises to defendant with fraudulent intent to do her injury," &c., and that "by her defensive struggles with the aggressive hordes she encountered, and the cost of retiring before the conquering forces to other quarters, she sustained damages to the amount of \$183 33, which she would throw in as an offset to the plaintiff's demand." Her plea, however, was not considered a valid one in law, and she was compelled to pay the rent due, amounting to \$183 33.—Since the law will not afford protection in this matter, the ladies have no resource left but to keep a sharp lookout for the vermin when they go house hunting, and to shun the houses infested by them.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette states that on Friday Mr. Blair, before the Committee on Elections, made a strong case which, unless it can be met and explained away, will insure him his seat. He showed by the most conclusive evidence, that the irregularities, fraud and corrupt conduct on the part of the judges in certain precincts, and the misconduct and ballot-box stuffing of the friends of Mr. Barrett in others will compel the exclusion of the entire vote in these precincts from the count.—This will take from Mr. Barrett upwards of 300 votes, overcome the majority returned, and give Blair between 200 and 300 majority. He also challenges about 500 or 600 individual votes cast for Mr. Barrett, and shows that they were fraudulent. This will bring up Mr. Blair's majority to nearly 1,000, which his friends claim is less than he actually received. The evidence is said to be very interesting, showing a systematic case of plotting and fraud never before equalled in this country, except in Kansas. The report of the Committee is looked for with great interest, and the discussion in the House is likely to attract the attention of the country.

COURT OF CLAIMS OF THIS COUNTY.—The court of claims held an adjourned meeting at the Court House on yesterday, especially to devise means to liquidate the indebtedness of our county. We learn that the county bonds to the amount of about \$1,700 have been taken in since the last court, and that about \$3,200 in money is now on hand to be distributed pro rata amongst the county creditors. We are advised, further, that in May or June there will be the further sum of about \$1,800 to be distributed. It may be safely concluded that by the 1st of July \$6,000 of the county debts will have been paid off. If this should turn out to be correct the 1st of August it is believed will liquidate the entire remaining debt of the county.

THE BIBLE IN TEXAS.—In many of the common schools in Texas the exercises in the morning are commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. A general effort is being made to circulate the Scriptures throughout the State.

The Charleston Mercury says that the Carolina rice crop is a very large and full one. The whole present southern crop has rarely been exceeded either in quantity or quality. But this does not imply that rice will be cheap, for throughout all the east, from India to the Pacific, the crop is a failure. The deficiency in the supply is calculated to be one-third.

Piccolomini is married, and the knot was tied doubling her to an Italian Prince in the city of Dublin. That lovely mouth, which looked so much like a just opening rosebud, belongs now to a noble Roman, a relative of one of the Cardinals. We envy him his singing-bird, but our envy does not involve a violation of the tenth commandment.—*Low Jour.*

The Mississippi Valley—W. D. Gallagher.

NEWS ITEMS.

CHESS CONGRESS.—A Western Chess Congress is to be held in St. Louis, commencing on the 11th of April next. Of the many players who have been invited privately, Messrs. Murphy, Paulson, Tillson, Dudley, Faber, Rowland, &c., have signified their intention of being present. Many others are expected, among whom are Messrs. Morgan, Kennicutt, Nicholson, and Turner, of Chicago; Smith, French, Schmidt, Mereith, and Fosdick, of Cincinnati; Ballard, of Louisville, &c. The Congress will be under the auspices of the St. Louis Chess Club, who have made such arrangements that all who attend will be provided with accommodations gratis while in the city, and treated with brotherly love.

SALE OF HARRODSBURG MILITARY ASYLUM.—A bill passed the House of Representatives of Congress, on Monday, authorizing the sale of a work from his pen which must necessarily consist in great part of intricate calculations, huge columns of figures, records of settlement, details of educational and religious movements, vital dynamics, steamboats, canals and railroads, laws, ordinances and constitutions. But those who know him most intimately, are acquainted with the fact that he is really an experienced and expert statistician, and well versed in the history of settlement and progress in the West; and a singular discourse of his, which was delivered and published when he was President of the Ohio Historical Society, shows a comprehensive knowledge of the whole human movement upon the stage of this grand theatre, the Mississippi Valley, which affords one of the best guarantees that the work is in capable hands.

POST OFFICES.—Post-offices have been established in Kentucky at Horse Cave, Hart county, Turkey Foot, Scott county, and Black Lick, Logan county. The office at Calloway town, Calloway county, has been discontinued.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Capt. L. H. Rousseau was on Monday elected State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John G. Lyon, Esq. Mr. R., having no opponent, the election did not excite much interest and the vote polled was:

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

NOTICE.

P. LOESCH H. respectfully informs his customers in Frankfort and Franklin county that he will remove his SHOE SHOP from Market Street to Main Street, about the 25th instant, where he intends to keep on and make to order

Lady's and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots.

in a style equal to any shop in the city.

He hopes to continue to receive the patronage of his old customers, and also that of as many new ones as may choose to patronize him.

March 21, 1860. P. LOESCH.

WANTED.

GOOD COOK for the balance of the year. Apply at this office.

[March 21, 1860.]

ATTENTION LADIES!

The undersigned will be in Frankfort for a short time with a supply of

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

This room is in Mrs. Noel's building, on Main Street, opposite John Haley's Store. If for particulars see Circulars.

J. H. BURGIN.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONIALS.

"I have purchased one of Grover & Baker's Machines, which I have now had in almost daily operation in my family for twelve months, and find it all that it was represented to be. It is a good machine, well constructed, and requiring adjustment to adapt it to every variety of family sewing."—J. F. Thompson, Lexington, Ky.

"I have been now for more than fifteen months using one of your unrivaled Fauly Sewing Machines, and in all this time it has never been out of order. I think it the most easily managed of all the Machines now before the public."—Mrs. Hill, wife of Rev. W. W. Hill, Louisville, Ky.

[March 14, 1860.]

WOOD FOR SALE.

I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with Wood, by sending my orders to my Stable, near the Rail-road Depot, they can get a load within one hour at any time. Price \$2 per cord, or \$1.50 for a Half cord. Orders solicited.

Nov. 15, 1860. JOHN HENDERSON.

FAMILY Residence for Sale.

INTENDING to move to the country will sell my Home and Lot, adjoining the residence of Col. Garrard. Possession given immediately. Apply to

Feb. 13, 1860. H. EVANS.

If Yeoman copy.

THE SEAMLESS CAP.

A NEW and beautiful style just come to hand at

KEENON & CRUTCHER'S.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE

KENTUCKY FARMER, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterials, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

November 24, 1858.

METCALFE'S "Kentucky Reports,"

VOLUME 1. PRICE \$5.

We will send the 1st volume of Metcalfe's Reports by mail, postage paid, to any one who may wish on receipt of \$5.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

Aug. 24, 1859. Com'th Office, Frankfort, Ky.

New Style of Hats.

Philadelphia Fall style of Gentlemen's SILK HATS, just opened. Get the best.

S. C. BULL'S Book and Shoe Store.

September 2, 1859.

THE 1ST VOLUME OF THE

KENTUCKY FARMER, Sewed and bound with Muslin Backs and Silk Paper Covers, can be had at this office at \$1 per copy.

Sep. 2, 1859. A. G. HODGES & CO.

JOHN W. PRUETT is authorized to collect all

claims due me in the County of Franklin and City of

Frankfort. I have also placed in Mr. Pruett's hands

many notes due me by persons living in and out of the State of Kentucky.

A. G. HODGES.

LOSSES PAID BY THE AT&TNA

During the Past Five Years:

In Ohio, \$43,520.83 | In Michigan, \$13,642.81

| 106,935.07 | In Indiana, 146,320.81

In Kentucky, 204,939.40 | In Illinois, 48,327.41

36,200.40 | Tennessee, 19,942.41

Iowa & Minn., 101,299.46 | Kansas & Neb., 19,942.77

Ark. & Va., 31,365.82 | Ark. & Ga., 23,945.00

Mississippi and Alabama, \$2,412.18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

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AT&TNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

14 Hhds. choice N. G. Sugar,

50 lbs. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;

20 bags prime Rio Coffee;

15 packages Old Java Coffee;

6½ cwt. choice Superior G. P. Tea;

12 cwt. choice Ceylon Tea;

50 lbs. choice Plantation Molasses;

4 hhds. choice Golden Syrup;

2 two gallon kegs Golden Syrup;

2 bbls. No. 3, large Mackerel;

2 bbls. No. 2, large Mackerel;

2 bbls. No. 1, 2 Mackeral;

Received per steamer Dove and for sale by

Jan. 16,

AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces upon no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action and restoring its natural functions. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing the names and descriptions of their uses in the following complaints: Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and whilst its virtues are known, the prudent and sagacious will not hesitate to employ it for the distressing and dangerous afflictions of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted who can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

SIR E. ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati, General Agents

March 25, 1859—1.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!
THE season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to affect both troublesome and dangerous. DR. JOHN BULL's VEGETABLE WORM DROPS are the best all purpose Remedy for the evil. There is no local difficulty in getting children to take the Medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, whilst at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

For sale in Frankfort and vicinity by W. H. AVERILL, Druggist, Main Street, 2 doors from Post Office. Oct. 27, 1859—6m.

EUGENE P. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—St. Clair Street, opposite Court House,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 12, 1859—1f.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. R. TRAYNE BUNYAN, Principal.

The Annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 23d of January, 1860.

Terms as usual.

For further information address the Principal.

January 19, 1860—2m.

POCKET CUTLERY.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, Cutlers to His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, have just imported from the establishment of Rodgers & Son, Sheffield, a complete assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Executive stock.

Feb. 19, 1859—1m.

THE REPORT OF THE

"Kentucky State Agricultural Society,"

FOR 1856 AND 1857.

Just published, and for sale at this office, at \$2 per copy.

This Report will be found very interesting and useful to all who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in the style of the "Report of the Kentucky State Survey," a volume of 596 pages, embellished with numerous illustrations of the animals which took premiums at the State Fair.

All orders to be addressed to

Sept. 24, 1858. — A. G. HODGES.

EDGAR KEENON.

JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
At their Old Stand, on Main St.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Books,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Straw Goods.

— ALSO —

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

Port Monnaies,

Hair and Cloth Brushes,

Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods, at the above address.

January 4, 1860.

American Standard School Series

Kentucky School Text-Books:

Child's First Book, an Illustrated Primer, by Goodrich. Goodrich's New First Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Second Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Third Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Fourth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Fifth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Sixth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Butler's Practical Grammar.

The Publishers with great confidence recommend the above list of Books to the attention of Teachers, School Commissioners, and Parents, as being of the highest character in point of literary merit, and calculated to improve the taste of the pupils. This series has been prepared with great care, even more carefully and judiciously revised, and is being promoted by the best educators and scholars in the country to be THE BEST SERIES now published. The Publishers feel justified in saying that these books will become the

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS throughout the country. They have already been adopted as text-books by the Board of Education of the States of KENTUCKY AND INDIANA, and are recommended by the Superior Institute of Education in Missouri, Alabama, and by the best teachers in Missouri, Tennessee, and other Southern States.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers,
July 11, 1859—11.
Louisville, Kentucky.

John Bull's Compound Pectoral
OF

WILD CHERRY.

The seal of public approbation has been so uniformly fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor feels it to be his duty to call the attention of all those persons to it who are suffering from, or who are threatened with, a similar complaint. It is the true and active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains also, in proper proportions, other of the most excellent pectorals of the MATERIA MEDICA. Its component parts are proportioned to physician's practice, and the practitioner who makes use of it, and they have met the universal approbation of the faculty, who, as a general thing, prefer using this preparation to any prescription which they can have prepared by a druggist.

It is procurable from drugists and country stores everywhere.

JOHN BULL's Principal Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

For sale in Frankfort and vicinity by W. H. AVERILL, Druggist, Main Street, 2 doors from Post Office. October 27, 1859—6m.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has again established his Bindery, and is now ready to bind all kinds of books, and to repair old ones.

JLP CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

LIBRARY BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

JLP Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Laundries, Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—1f.

The Sabbath School Bell.

A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully selected and arranged as solo, duet, trio, choruses, solo and chorus, and for organ, melodeon, or piano. This book contains 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, \$5 per hundred, postage paid. Elegantly bound, 20 cents, per dozen, postage paid. A sample copy may be sent on application.

THE HORSEMAN BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

JLP Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Laundries, Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—1f.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Godwyn is about 35 years old; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weight 155 or 160 pounds, brown hair, red eyes, thin face, and a small nose; has a slight ruddiness in his upper front teeth is out, and is quite spoken; one of his upper front teeth is out, and is there a considerable space between them. | Dec. 16, 1859—3m.

By the Governor: H. MAGOFFIN.

TROS. B. MONROE JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

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